

## NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 144

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THE FAIR ONE with the blonde wig, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Pawcett Rowe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

ORCHESTRA, QUARTET AND CHORUS, at 8 P. M.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Offenbach.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

HOW SHE LOVES HIM, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.

TOMMY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

CONSCIENCE, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.

RAGLE THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. G. C. Howard.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FOUR CHRISTMAS NIGHTS, at 8 P. M.

CHATEAU MARILLIE VARIETIES,

at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES,

at 8 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

JULIUS CESAR, at 8 P. M. Lawrence Barrett.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport.

BROOKLYN NEW PARK THEATRE.

KERRY GOUGH, at 8 P. M. Joseph Murphy.

GLOBE THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

LES GANACHES, at 8 P. M.

KELLY &amp; LEON'S MINSTRELS,

at 8 P. M.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler and clear.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were generally lower and subject to depressing influences. Gold opened at 112 1/2 and closed at 112 3/8. Money on call loans was supplied at 2 and 2 1/2 per cent. Government bonds were active and firm. Foreign exchange quiet. Railway bonds steady.

ENGLAND REITERATES HER REFUSAL to join in the Berlin memorandum, but Mr. Disraeli declines to state the why and wherefore.

THE BELKAP IMPROVEMENT drags along very slowly. The question of jurisdiction seems still far from a settlement, and the dog days are approaching.

THE NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS meet in convention at Trenton to-day, and have, it is said, serious inclinations toward ex-Governor Parker and a warm admiration for Governor Tilden in the matter of the Presidency.

OLD, BLIND AND DESTITUTE.—The sage whom Robert Burns met along the banks of Ayr, and whose doleful burden was that "man was made to mourn," would have found a striking illustration of his sad philosophy in Daniel Price, colored, who at the age of one hundred and nine years was turned over yesterday to the tender mercies of the Department of Charities and Correction.

THE NOTE OF MR. FISH on the Ashburton Treaty is not so easily disposed of as Earl Derby imagined when he penned his reply. The thinkers of England are retreating from the support of the government, and a compromise is suggested by taking the matter into the English courts. That we assume to be England's business; for it is absurd to expect America, after a treaty has been administered in one sense for over thirty years, to go to law with England in her own courts (a very suggestive proceeding) to find out whether the treaty should not be administered in another sense. In the meantime Winslow will probably be detained still another ten days.

PARKER, THE MUSTANG RIDER, we are glad to see, proposes to repeat his attempt to ride three hundred and five miles in fifteen hours. His throwing the blame of failure mainly on the rain and the heavy track is doubtless just, but we are glad to see that he admits his mistake in attempting to ride for such a length of time without proper nourishment. When Sidney Smith was advised by his physician to walk two miles every morning on an empty stomach, he innocently asked, "Whose?" The moral of this in Mr. Parker's case is that the sinking diaphragm should be in somebody else's system, if fasting is necessary to win the race.

HOWEVER ELOQUENT VICTOR HUGO may have been in his speech favoring amnesty, we fear that his argument, which in effect was that "two blacks make a white," will not be accepted for its logic. In rebuking France for its wholesale condonation of the crime of the 2d of December and its consequences he had indeed a lofty sermon to preach; but in asking France because of its pardoning Napoleon's sin to pardon the Communists he entered such a transcendental region of ethics that it is difficult to follow him seriously. His motion was almost unanimously rejected. We think from all that has been developed in the two debates that the Communists out of prison are responsible for their brethren being kept in.

## President Grant's Party Comp d'Etat.

The President has done at last what the Herald strongly advised him to do nearly two months ago, and the effect is electric. The appointments made yesterday are not only the greatest sensation but the most important event which has yet happened in connection with the Presidential canvass. The clear indication of his purpose which General Grant has now given puts quite a new face on the politics of the republican party. The apparent apathy of the President has left the party without any directing head, and it was rapidly disintegrating into factions and bodies of political stragglers. There were almost as many Presidential candidates as there are distinguished men in the party; and they have been manœuvring against one another and pouring hot shot into one another as if they had no need to unite and exert their whole strength against the common enemy. What the President did yesterday is a command from headquarters to combine the scattered columns and put them in compact array for the coming battle.

It is interpreted as a movement in favor of Conkling, but it is rather a movement toward party discipline and efficiency. Of late the party has "wobbled;" it needed to be steadied. Its squabbling candidates have been pushing their claims on grounds that were subversive of the phalanx-like strength and solidity essential to success against a powerful enemy. Mr. Morton has marshalled his forces like a lame Mephistopheles—a weird giant of a candidate who waved the bloody shirt. Mr. Blaine has figured in the canvass as the "artful dodger," skilled in political intrigue, with an unsurpassed faculty of making a little strength look like a great deal. Mr. Bristow has been the cynosure of political sentimentalists; Mr. Hayes the whispered candidate who played upon the sense of mystery and was expected to start up and expand, all of a sudden, like the poodle in "Faust," into a spectre of wonderful dimensions. A truly fantastic canvass, as it has been managed by the caprices of these motley aspirants! But General Grant now comes upon the scene with the authority of a leader and undertakes to abate this distraction. If he favors Mr. Conkling it is probably because Mr. Conkling has indulged in none of the vagaries of his rivals, has cut no antics, and has sought success only by steady adherence to the recognized and settled principles of the party. His corps is selected as the best nucleus for restoring discipline and re-awakening party loyalty. If, when the republican army has been organized, he shall be found the strongest and most deserving, the party may be united on him; if not, he and his body of disciplined supporters will exhibit their party loyalty by supporting the candidate who has the best prospect of success. But at all events General Grant has determined to rescue the party from its chaotic condition and make it formidable to the common foe. He begins this work with the aid of Senators Conkling and Cameron, because they are staunch party men and work by party methods. When the discipline of the party is restored they will doubtless be as ready to support the candidate who shall, on the whole, seem the strongest, as they are to aid the President in bringing order out of the present chaos.

We suppose there can be no doubt that the President really prefers Conkling, nor that Senator Cameron will co-operate with the President in seeing that Conkling has fair treatment. They will secure his nomination if they can in consistency with the discipline and harmony of the republican party, but they will not disorganize it to promote any man's chances. The President's passive preference for Conkling has heretofore seemed more likely to harm than to help him, by its tendency to array against him whatever hostility exists against the President in the republican party, without bringing him any overbalancing advantage. Mr. Conkling has had to stem this feeling, and yet, in spite of it, he has not only stood his ground remarkably well as a candidate, but has steadily gained in strength and party favor. It was, perhaps, wise, it was certainly discreet and cautious, for the President to wait and see whether Mr. Conkling had good running qualities of his own and developed independent strength as a candidate before deciding to give him a vigorous support, as underwriters dislike to insure a ship until she has made a successful trial voyage. When she has been tested, when it has been proved that she is staunch and well constructed and has good sailing qualities, the underwriters can safely insure her as "A No. 1." Senator Conkling has made his trial trip as a candidate, and though competing with a friend of the administration like Mr. Morton, and with insidious or open enemies of the administration like Messrs. Blaine and Bristow, he has stood the accidents of political weather better than any of them. Having done so well without assistance, he has proved that he is a safe candidate to assist. Now that the President has determined to give him efficient aid, his canvass, already under a good headway, will make a rapid progress. Every day will bring him new adherents and fresh recruits. President Grant's passive preference has hardly benefited him, and has, perhaps, been an impediment. But President Grant's action and determined support will be one of the most efficient elements of the canvass. Nobody can doubt the prodigious influence of a President in office when it is actively exerted in the politics of his own party. Its power is so tremendous that General Grant could have procured a third nomination for himself had it not been for the mortifying and fatal events of the last five months. The power remains in his hands, although it can no longer be wielded for his personal advantage. But in behalf of a candidate so strong by his own merits and popularity as Mr. Conkling its effect may be quite as great, and it will have a favor of generosity and public spirit which would not attend it if exerted for the President himself. In giving the great influence of his office to Mr. Conkling the President breaks no custom, he violates no line of precedents which have come to have a binding force almost as sacred as the constitution itself, and encounters none of the obstacles which lay in the way of his third term aspirations. The Executive influence

should therefore be more potent in support of Mr. Conkling than it could have been in procuring a third nomination for President Grant.

Every one of these new appointments, though made on unimpeachable grounds of personal fitness, will contribute to the success of Senator Conkling's canvass. Taking them in their order and beginning with Judge Pierpont, it is well known that this gentleman has not favored Mr. Conkling's nomination. He was suspected of a willingness to be nominated himself, but his avowed preference was understood to be Secretary Fish. He goes abroad, where he can have no influence on the canvass, and Mr. Conkling is thus exempted from the opposition of a prominent republican of his own State holding a high official station at the national capital. Judge Taft, who was supplanted last year in Ohio by Governor Hayes, does not favor the Presidential hopes of his successful rival, and the Department of Justice is in the hands of an able lawyer who will indorse the President's choice, which Mr. Pierpont did not. But the most significant of these appointments is that of Mr. "Don" Cameron, whose own influence and that of his shrewd and sagacious father will be actively exerted in favor of the New York Senator. The fifty-eight delegates of the great State of Pennsylvania can now be as securely counted on for Conkling as those of New York. Moreover, President Grant is not the kind of man to mount his horse and swim as far as the middle of the stream and then turn back when it would be more dangerous than to cross. Having deliberately done enough to incur the hostility of Mr. Conkling's rivals he is not going to be foiled by them if he can help it. He can control nearly all the Southern delegates, and after the first ballot or two they will all vote in a body for Conkling. A foreknowledge that this is to be the case will help him in the West and insure him a majority on the third or fourth ballot. At any rate Mr. Conkling's chances, better than those of any rival before, are wonderfully brightened and strengthened. He is like a general in a doubtful battle, who hears the signal guns which announce the approach of a heavy body of reinforcements and reinvigorates his own soldiers with the hope of a splendid and decisive victory.

## Andrassy on the Peace of Europe.

Count Andrassy has declared at Pesth, and apparently in positive terms, that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed on account of the troubles in Turkey. It is but a few years since another Prime Minister in Europe formally announced that there would be no war, when war was declared on the next day, and that a Minister of War declared that there was not so much wanted in the army as a button for a soldier's gaiter, when buttons for soldiers' gaiters were about the only things the army had of what was necessary. It is, therefore, permissible sometimes to take Ministerial declarations with some allowance; and it is well to remember that the present declaration was made in Hungary, where, if anywhere, the Austrian Premier would strain a point to give this particular subject a rose-colored aspect. He was, in fact, before his departure for Berlin, practically pledged to the Hungarians on this point; and he reports to them now simply that he has redeemed his pledges and has prevented foreign interference in Turkey.

In his statement of the immediate purport of diplomatic activity the Count, is, however, explicit. He says:—"The present action of the Powers is directed toward the peaceful removal of obstacles preventing the accomplishment of the reforms." Certainly if this labor is feasible, if the obstacles preventing the accomplishment of the reforms can be peacefully removed, there will be no war, just as water never falls from the clouds except when it rains. An exhibition has, however, been given on a small scale of what these obstacles are; and it has been made plain at Salonica and at Constantinople that to enforce the reforms will be to stir up from the depths the savage spirit of fanaticism. The Padiashah has no public force of any value except what is inspired by that very spirit, and to put this spirit in the field against itself would not be a military success. Force is necessary to carry out reforms, and the more the Sultan rallies his own force the worse it will be for reforms. Either, therefore, the programme of reforms will become a dead letter as others have before—a mere cheat and delusion of the insurgent populations—or other armed force than the Sultan's must guarantee their application. It is on the introduction of this other armed force that disputes and war may arise, and this stage of the case has not been reached.

THE CHEESEPARING of the democrats in attempting to cut down the pay of the officers of the navy is not likely to result in much advantage to their party. They had better first settle all their Fitzhugh difficulties before "going for" Porter, Rowan and other distinguished servants of the Republic in its day of trial.

THE FENIAN AMNESTY QUESTION made quite a stir in the British House of Commons yesterday, several excited speeches having been delivered; but Mr. Disraeli settled the matter by saying that he could not now recommend amnesty. There is nothing in this course to conciliate the Irish people, and what possible use the prisoners are to the British government, except as furnishing the Irish nationalists with a chronic army of "martyrs," we cannot clearly see.

THE METHODIST MINISTERS yesterday were troubled about the prospect of paying for the services of a certain Mr. Ives at the Sing Sing camp meeting. Mr. Ives would not, it appears, preach without a pecuniary compensation, and as the brethren do it for pure love of saving souls they resolved not to go to St. Ives this year for heavenly instruction.

THE POSTPONEMENTS AND DELAYS in bringing Charles A. Lawrence to trial should come to an end. We do not at all presume to interfere with the discretion of the government in taking advantage of any confession Lawrence may be prepared to make, but it is high time some definite action should be taken.

## The New Cabinet Changes.

President Grant is following in the footsteps of General Jackson in his determination that his Cabinet shall be so composed as not to obstruct his own views of what is best for his party nor his own preference of a successor. He is too strong and deliberate to go off on a sudden impulse, and when he commits himself to any course his character is a guarantee that he will "fight it out on that line" against all obstacles that are not insurmountable. The step he has now taken has doubtless been pondered with a deliberateness proportioned to its gravity and resolved upon with a clear perception of its political consequences. He cannot be unaware of the interpretation which will be put upon it by the country, and he is evidently willing that it should be understood in its most obvious sense. It is a public declaration of his preference of Senator Conkling for the Presidency and of his determination to aid him in every way consistent with the duties and decorum of his station.

It would be unbecoming for the President of the United States to descend into the vulgar political arena or to make improper appointments for effect on the Presidential canvass. But in this case President Grant has done neither. These new appointments are, one and all, defensible on their merits. None of them could easily be improved, if the sole object were to fill the vacant places with men thoroughly competent to discharge their duties; nor can it be said that the vacancies were created for the purpose of making appointments which have a political bearing. The most important of our foreign missions has been too long vacant, particularly as we have a critical controversy with Great Britain relating to the extradition Treaty. The President nominated an able successor to General Schenck while the latter was on his voyage home to meet the charges against him, but Mr. Dana's was rejected by the Senate. The sending in of another nomination had become a matter of urgency, and the selections of Judge Pierpont, who is admirably qualified for that mission, created a vacancy in the office of Attorney General, which needed to be filled at once. Secretary Taft, an eminent lawyer, who has spent his life in that profession and who has his duties in the War Department new and uncongenial, desired to be transferred to the Department of Justice, and his wish was very properly acceded to, which left another Cabinet vacancy. It can be said that this vacancy was created without good cause, as that in the Attorney Generalship. The vacancy in the War Department could not be filled by a Cabinet promotion, and the President had to go outside as he did when he appointed Judge Taft. The only question of fitness that can arise relates to the personal qualifications of Mr. "Don" Cameron. They are really of a very high order, or, at least, the Senate has shown that it so considers them by promptly confirming Mr. Cameron with the other two. He is a young man—not yet forty, we believe—and he has never before held a political office. But he is widely known as one of the most capable, shrewd and energetic business men in the State of Pennsylvania. He has been accustomed to manage extensive undertakings, and has the trained sagacity, knowledge of men and largeness of view which are both required and cultivated in the management of great enterprises. He is one of the most rising among the younger men of the country, and is fitted to make even a more important figure in business and public affairs than Senator Simon Cameron, his distinguished father. Nobody can affect to doubt that he will prove not merely a good but a singularly able and efficient Secretary of War.

All of these new appointments, therefore, which make such an unwonted stir in political circles, are fully vindicated by their fitness, and the occasions for them have arisen naturally in the necessities of the public service. But it cannot be denied that they have also a political meaning, and this it is which touches the nerves of politics and causes an almost convulsive movement.

## Philadelphia and the Centennial.

The venerable and courtly North American, of Philadelphia, which has been a daily journal since Washington's time, is dissatisfied with us because we allow our correspondents to criticize the Centennial Exhibition, and intimates that an "editorial" hint to them might remedy the evil. In New York—and we presume the same thing is true in Philadelphia—nothing is easier than to praise everybody and everything. We wish we could do so as to the Centennial. We bestowed a good deal of praise upon that enterprise at a time when praise was life. The enthusiasm of Philadelphia, the enterprise of her people, the ability of the managers in the Board of Finance, the single-minded devotion to the work when every one seemed to be against it—all is worthy of praise, which we would willingly bestow again.

We supported the Centennial as a national undertaking, and favored Philadelphia as the site because of its historical associations. All we asked of Philadelphia was to rise to the dignity of the responsibility she accepted. Yet the Centennial was scarcely opened before we read in a leading Philadelphia newspaper an article of rare ability, showing how the Centennial would overthrow the commercial supremacy which the Erie Canal gave to New York and restore metropolitan dignity to Philadelphia. The editor of the North American can imagine the dismay with which we read this article, and the feelings with which we discovered that what had been urged upon us and by us upon the country as a national and international undertaking was really a scheme to deprive New York of her metropolitan supremacy. Now, we are willing to do what we can for Philadelphia or any of our sister cities. But how can we be expected to carry this sentiment to the extent of committing suicide?

We mention this fact not to excite ill feeling, but for the purpose of showing our contemporary that it we were disposed to lose our temper we might make serious charges against our Philadelphia friends as to their designs against New York. But far be it from us to harbor any such feelings,

especially in this centennial year of peace and patriotism. All we ask from the managers of this Exposition is not to turn it into a one-horse show. This is simple enough. Let them search out the abuses, the annoyances, the pettiness which are the burden of so many articles in the Philadelphia newspapers. If we were to quote one-half of the stories we read in Philadelphia journals we should have a much severer story than that which excites our venerable contemporary. The trouble is in the fact that the Centennial is held in an inland city, the metropolis of a State, and not in New York, the metropolis of the nation. Philadelphia is not accustomed to burdens like the Centennial. She is a home city, a city of manufactures, a city with many attractions which we find in no other. But an enterprise like the Centennial is not in her way. Nor is it in the habits or temper of her people to grapple with so stupendous an affair. The people are too much excited to deal with it as it should be dealt with, as a practical, common sense undertaking. What it wants is a head. It runs itself. The managers seem to think that the work is done, when it has only begun.

If our criticisms on the Exhibition will stimulate the managers to renewed activity we shall be satisfied. Now that Philadelphia has her Centennial it is our interest and the interest of the nation that it should be managed with wisdom and liberality, that it should be dealt with as a national affair and not as a mere advertisement for Philadelphia, and that there should be a higher policy than that indicated in the leading Philadelphia journal to which we referred, that the Centennial would become the means of depriving New York of the commercial and financial supremacy she has held for fifty years. If our friends under the judicious lead of a journal as sagacious as the North American will only see that the Centennial becomes what the country intended it should be we shall praise it to the end and take our chances as to the successful rivalry of Philadelphia in the race for metropolitan precedence.

## A Plea for Cricket.

We have frequently taken occasion in these columns to notice with satisfaction the great impulse that within the last few years has been given to the practice of athletic sports in this country; we have now base ball clubs, cricket, tennis, rowing, athletic, coaching and other clubs of a kindred character, and one of the oldest of them all is the St. George's Cricket Club.

From this parent stock have sprung a large number of other associations for the practice of this manly sport, each possessing its favorite hard hitters and pretty fielders, and all of them real lovers of the game and interested in its development in this country.

It seems rather hard to believe that, while in England every village has its green and every public school its cricket ground, producing hundreds of young men who play as good cricket as a large number of those who adorn the county elevens, in this city several cricket clubs are about to abandon their organization from the hard necessity of seeking in New Jersey and other places far distant from the city grounds upon which to practise their game or to play their capital and well contested matches.

This is nevertheless true, and it seems besides a great pity and a wrong that these cricketers should be obliged to forego their favorite exercise while the broad and unused sward of the Central Park lies invitingly open before them, and would be so gladly resorted to were permission granted for its use.

It cannot be urged by those who have the misfortune to be unacquainted with cricket that the Park would be defaced or injured come to the turf through its practice; for the fact is that one of the first necessities of the game is a perfect condition of the ground, and its preservation the first care of the player. So far from being an injury a well appointed cricket ground of four or five acres would be an ornament and the matches played there a great attraction and source of pleasure. The roads are open to the riding and driving public; the walks are beautiful and well used; the waters round the city are open to the lovers of yachting and boating; but to those who prefer a more vigorous exercise, or who cannot afford horses or yachts, the privilege of following their own course of physical culture or that best suited to their own means or personal requirements seems to be denied, at any rate within a reasonable distance from the city limits.

The Commissioners of Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, have wisely set apart a portion of their grounds for the use of a cricket club, and no spot on its beautiful meadow is more carefully guarded from injury, no keeper in the place is more jealously watchful of its condition than the cricketers who play there. Philadelphia, too, offers every encouragement to her clubs, and, as a consequence, the game is in high favor there and the play the best in the country. The authorities are very careful to keep the clubs within their own domain, and do not compel them to seek other States and counties for the opportunity of cultivating their strength and manhood.

It really seems almost ignoble that in a great metropolis like New York, with the means at its command and the ground already made, this splendid sport should be allowed to languish and die out without offering a helping hand to rescue it, and the more especially because it can be done without the expense of one farthing to the city.

We advise the clubs that are contemplating dissolution to make one more appeal to the Commissioners of the Central Park, and there must be reason to hope that those intelligent gentlemen will receive their petition with the encouragement it deserves.

THIRD TERM BUNCOMBE.—Mr. Page, of California, who introduced a buncombe resolution into the House of Representatives, covertly favoring a third term, had his game spoiled by a prompt motion to lay the resolution on the table. The incident is only remarkable at this time in recalling how clumsily Mr. Blaine dodged the third term resolution in the beginning of the session.

## Naval Investigation.

The first part of the printed evidence taken by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives is before us. It chiefly refers to the Kittery Navy Yard, and, though only the preface to the great work of the investigation, is a volume in itself. It unravels the fraudulent system by which the laws relating to contracts are evaded and nullified. It shows the villainies perpetrated through "open purchases." It discloses the collusion of Chief of Construction Hanscom, with contractors; the purchase of worthless machinery at extravagant prices; the debts contracted by the department, to be paid from future appropriations; the destruction of original bills for materials furnished, and the making of new bills with new dates to cover the transaction; the destruction of a valuable ship, the Virginia, to provide work for men at election times; the breaking up and selling for old iron, at private sale, of valuable engines and boilers; the trading of old and new iron and metals by methods wholly illegal and strongly tainted with suspicion.

The evidence of Commodore Howell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, reveals the fact that the Secretary of the Navy disposes of the appropriations for the bureaus, and does not even condescend to inform them what he does with the money. He also testifies that he is never called upon to advise the Secretary with respect to the building or the sale of vessels, and seldom for anything else. The Commodore demonstrates the value of the bureaus as advisers of the Secretary of the Navy. His evidence needs no comment; but the evil which overshadows all the rest and which concerns the American people most is the political corruption in the navy yards, established and sustained by the Navy Department in Washington.

The naval appropriations are made from year to year by the party in power—what? The people believe the object is to sustain the navy as a means of defence to the country. But it is not so. That is only the pretext for the appropriation. The interest the partisan politician takes in it to make the money subserve his own purposes. The interest the Navy Department takes in it is for personal and political advantages. The patronage buys the influence of the Representative, who may be an investigator; or the Senator, who may become the judge of the Secretary when he is charged, as at present, with crime. The evidence before us discloses the fact that Senator Sargent held the defaulting clerk Pinney in his place, and no paymaster could be ordered to that yard who would not accept Pinney as his clerk. The same is said of the clerk of Paymaster Russell, in Philadelphia. Russell was relieved after three years' service, and the new paymaster (Fulton), who was not allowed to choose his clerk, declined the place and Russell was reinstated. The evidence of Commodore Fairfax shows Senators Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Morrill and Hamlin, of Maine, struggling to keep supernumeraries employed at the navy yard, and striving, instead of reducing expenses, to consume the appropriations for the benefit of partisans. One of these supernumeraries was a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire when Cragin was elected Senator. Another was a member of the Legislature, and held an office in the navy yard at the time of Mr. Hamlin's election to the Senate. The navy yard at Kittery seems to have been divided between the republicans of Maine and New Hampshire, the number of men employed from each State depending upon the times of the elections. Robeson and his tool Hanscom seem faithfully to have responded to all demands from their political friends, and to have appointed whomever they desired, whether the workman was skilled or unskilled, a convicted thief or an honest man. When the report of this committee shall have been made from the full testimony all men will be convinced that the navy must be reformed and that it is time for the people to demand that they shall not be taxed to supply the administration with the means of purchasing its own continuance in office. The naval appropriations since the war have been devoted to that purpose.

## The "World" Newspaper.

An announcement was made yesterday by our able democratic contemporary of a transfer of proprietorship and a change of editors. Mr. William H. Hurlbert has purchased the establishment from Mr. Manton Marble, its owner, and succeeds him as the editor of that vigorous party journal.

The public will be surprised at this change, for Mr. Marble had put such a strong impress of individuality on his paper that it is as difficult to separate him from the idea of it as it would have been to think of Mr. Greeley apart from the Tribune, or Mr. Raymond apart from the Times, until the association was broken by an event which, we trust, is very, very far distant for Mr. Marble. There are few instances in journalism of so young a man achieving so distinguished a reputation. He has been connected with the World from its foundation, has been for fourteen years its chief editor, and for the greater part of that period its sole proprietor. With varied attainments in literature and winning social accomplishments he always seemed to give his whole heart to his profession, and to make it his pride and his chief pleasure. We are sure that his retirement from journalism can be only temporary, and we shall welcome his reappearance, for we doubt if he can find any other pursuit so congenial. Unlike most conductors of party journals, he has a supreme contempt for trimming expediences, and the World, under his management, has been conspicuous for unflinching devotion to great principles. It has also been remarkable for intelligent interest in all the progressive movements of modern thought—in philosophy, in science, in theology and in every department of human culture. Mr. Marble's deep interest in this high range of topics may have impaired the success of his journal by the prominence he has given to discussions which are above the average intelligence of the community. If he made any mistake as a journalist it was in supposing that the ordinary public could be